

The Watchman and Southern.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

J. A. MOOD, M. D., Editors.
D. B. ANDERSON.

The *Sumter Watchman* was founded in 1850 and the *True Southern* in 1866. The *Watchman and Southern* now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

General Garibaldi, the liberator of Italy, died on the 2d inst.

Col. John W. Harrington, a prominent citizen of Marlboro county, died Saturday night, aged 58.

All post offices in the United States were directed to observe last Tuesday as a National Decoration Day.

An Italian has a colony of 60,000 silk worms in a room in St. Louis, and is confident of a fine silk crop.

It is rumored in Washington that a Government bond plate has been stolen, and that \$22,000,000 of spurious bonds have been issued.

The immigrant arrivals at Castle Garden for the week ending Saturday, aggregated 20,191, making a total of 78,000 for the month thus far.

About the only person connected with the New Haven murder for whom an alibi has not yet been proved is the late unfortunate Miss Cramer.

There were 104 failures in the United States during the past week, a decrease of twenty from the preceding week and twenty-three more than the corresponding week last year.

C. O. Campbell, cotton factor and manufacturer of phosphates at Charleston, S. C., has failed. His phosphate mill was burned in April, involving a loss of \$15,000. Insured for \$13,500.

The public debt was reduced ten million dollars in May. It has been reduced seventeen hundred millions. The coming generation ought to pay the balance.

The Washington *Courier* says that 289,851 pensioners are now on the rolls with an annual value of \$29,263,469. This is one of the ways in which the money goes.

Owing to the illness of Juror Lovejoy, 74 years of age, with erysipelas in the head, which may result fatally, the trial of the Malays and Blanche Douglas has been adjourned until June 13.

The peach crop along the valley of the Hudson is pronounced to be a total failure. Late frosts have destroyed what was not killed by the earlier frosts and freezes.

Rev. G. D. Bernheim, D. D., formerly pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Wilmington, has been elected President of the North Carolina College at Mt. Pleasant in Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

In New York cotton was firmer on Saturday and futures advanced. Breadstuffs were slightly dearer. Provisions were weaker. Naval stores were steadier. Petroleum opened dearer for both refined and certificates, but the latter closed lower. Groceries were steady and sugars more active.

The straight Democratic people of Georgia seem determined to have the great Governor, "Little Alcock" for Governor of that State. He eschews Speer, Felton & Co., with their Independentism, and aligns himself squarely in the ranks of the "Bourbons," so-called. Mr. Stephens is a great favorite in Georgia, as elsewhere, and deservedly so.

Counterfeit Silver Dollars which it is difficult to detect have been freely circulated in this country for the past few weeks. Officer Kimball of the Revenue force is on the track of the counterfeiters and will in all probability bring him to justice ere many more days. None of them reached Cheraw, but we learn that several of our Chesterfield friends have been made victims.—*Carolina News*.

The winding up of the business of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. is reported to be progressing much more rapidly than was expected, and it is now thought the affairs of the concern will all be settled in the course of the summer. The rumors that the business would be bought out in a lamp, and continued as it was, under a different management, seems to be entirely without foundation.

A special to the New York *Herald* from Asheville, N. C., says: I. Estaman, a well to do farmer, who lives 14 miles from here, went off on a spree yesterday, accompanied by his daughter Ruth, 8 years old. While the father was sleeping off his libations the child secured a bottle of whiskey, swallowed the contents and made her way home where the father found her drunk. He roused her and told her his intentions to kill her. She begged for life, saying: "Pa don't kill me now! I am drunk. Wait till I get sober." But the infuriated man dragged the child out of bed and beat her to death.

The Washington *Post* of June 4 says: The Supreme Court adjourned on Friday over to Monday, in order that a consultation of all the judges might be had on Mr. Reed's motion for a rehearing in the case of *Guiteau*. That consultation was held to-day, all the judges being present. They were unanimously of the opinion that the points raised in the motion had all been fully considered and decided in the decision on the appeal from the lower court, announced on the 22d of May by Judge James, and so far as the Supreme Court of the District is concerned they were done with the *Guiteau* matter. They decided, therefore, to deny the motion for a rehearing, and on Monday morning Judge Carter will deliver the decision of the court. This finally ends the *Guiteau* business in the courts. The hangman and the grave-digger are now the persons in charge.

The long-talked-of strike of the iron and steel workers was begun on Thursday in the rolling mills of Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Youngstown, Sharon, Erie, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and at several other cities and towns throughout the west. It is believed that no widely-extended strike will take place at Cincinnati, as the union officials ordered that the men there employed continue at work. This strike obstructs production in the lines affected somewhere between 33 and 40 per cent. A few steel works will continue, and a few iron works engaged in the production of specialties; but the iron manufacturers believe that these concessions will not affect the strike. They prefer this concession to be made now than later on,

when the action would be construed more unfavorably by the workmen, and help to prolong the idleness. The demand for steel has been and is very great, and the steel works have a comparatively limited number of puddling furnaces; hence the action of the steel makers is not significant.—*Bradstreet's* June 3.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mackey has at last obtained a seat in the House of Representatives. In spite of the forgery and falsehood of his testimony and the earnest protest of every democratic member against the perpetration of the outrage, and in the face of the indignation of every honest man who knows the facts in the case, he was declared elected—the Representative of the First Congressional District of South Carolina—giving another vote to the Republican majority and weakening the Democratic side by a loss of one man. This is another example of the utter indifference of this party to the demands of justice and honesty when measures are to be enacted, or when mere strength of numbers enables them to obtain an advantage. Had an investigation been made of the charges of forgery and fraud which had been brought against Mr. Mackey in the compilation of the testimony upon which he based his claim and which was proven by the statement of his clerk, Mr. Smith, there would have been some semblance of honest dealing in the matter, but it seems that in this case the Republicans did not care even to be thought about corruption, and after a 'cut and dried' report from the Committee, ignored every appeal for an investigation, and, by means of the most arbitrary and unprecedented rulings on the part of the Speaker, he silenced the Democrats and elected Mackey.

And yet this is the party that professes to discountenance fraud and force in Southern elections; that holds a 'free vote and fair count' to be the very foundation of a free Republican government; that has recently spent thousands of dollars from the public Treasury to convict supposed violators of election laws. It is passing strange that seemingly patriotic men—those who profess to have their country's good at heart—will attempt to aid the continuance in power of this party, and assist in its endeavor to regain its position in South Carolina by creating dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks and weakening its strength by so-called independent movements. It is a noticeable feature that Greenbackers and representatives of other irregular parties invariably affiliate with the Republicans. It is so in Congress during the agitation of the Contested Election Cases, and it is so in this State. Independentists may expect to succeed in obtaining control of the State government and expect to maintain themselves in power after this is done, but at best they can only create a division in the Democracy and help the Republican party in their efforts to rule in the tyrannical way they once did.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A financial crisis in the near future is being predicted at the North by men who are said to be of a reflective business character. This idea is based upon the fact that our exports of gold is assuming enormous proportions, and that of other commodities is growing less. Mr. Bookwalter, a prominent financier, commenting upon the situation, says, after alluding to the unexampled crops from 1875 to 1880, the booming of stock, inflation of prices, the demands of breadstuffs in Europe, &c.:

"Formerly we sent wheat. If we were sending \$4,700,000 in wheat instead of gold it would take two of the largest vessels a whole year to carry it, and give employment to our railroads to carry it to the sea-board. Forty Vanderbilts cannot sustain the prices of stocks in the face of natural causes. The failure of Vanderbilt to sustain Lake Shore demonstrated this beyond a doubt. American railroad securities received a hard blow when Lake Shore tumbled eighteen points in a week. A year ago the iron manufacturers announced that they were crowded with orders for six months ahead. For a year I have been buying iron for my works by the month, and shall continue to do so. Railroad building has almost ceased, and as a consequence one of the best and largest markets for iron supplies has closed. In the last six months large supplies of iron in all grades have been accumulated at the furnaces and mills because it cannot find a market."

"In addition to buying our grain, Europe invested in our stocks, which promised such rich returns. The iron business responded to the railroad development; the farmer not only paid his debts with his wonderful crops, but he began to buy luxuries. This is the boom, and business swept onward in one grand tide, unimpeded and ignorant of the fact that it could only be sustained while the causes existed. Now, only one cause has failed to operate, and we are already suffering. Europe has ceased to buy our grain because they don't need it, and because it is too high priced. What is the result? There is no transportation, and the railroads are not earning dividends. Stocks are down and the rates of interest are up. Men have already ceased to handle money to do business, because there is no longer a sure profit, and because it is not safe to proceed on a money market with increasing rates. How can a big crop bring prosperity unless we can find a market? Europe has already learned to buy cheaper grains in other markets. Her prospects for a good crop are as bright as ours. Who, then, is going to buy our grain?"

The *Wilmington Star*, referring to this subject says:

Already the balance of trade is heavily against the United States. Instead of bringing in gold we are sending it out in large quantities. All was hopeful and buoyant as long as we sold Europe more than we bought in return.

But all this is changed, and as Mr. Bookwalter shows there is distress. Already \$30,000,000 of gold has been shipped to Europe. In one day, \$4,700,000 went out from New York. A cloud is gathering. There will be a storm after awhile. Wise men will take to sail and prepare for what is coming. Americans live too fast and are too easily affected by circumstances. If our imports continue to exceed our exports the calamity looked for will be sure to come.

Bradstreet's of June 3d, says:

Very little improvement has been noted in the outflow of produce during the week, the export clearances from the port of New York having reached an aggregate valuation of only \$5,259,468, against \$4,942,700 the preceding week, and comparing with a total of \$8,317,641 same week last year, and \$8,042,822 same week in 1880, making the grand total since January 1, 1882, \$128,559,998, against \$155,648,854 same period in 1881, and \$150,734,324 in the corresponding period of 1880, thus indicating a loss on the outward movement thus far in 1882 of \$27,083,861, as compared with the aggregate of last year, to date.

"MIGHT MAKES RIGHT."

Republican Theory Carried Out in the Dibble Case.

[Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.] WASHINGTON, May 29.—On the assembling of the House at 11 o'clock, when Mr. Reed called up his amendment to the rules, the Democrats made two or three dilatory motions. A vote was had on the first and a quorum developed just 147 votes, Hardenberg and Fulkerson voting. Pending a vote on the second Democratic motion, Reed made the point of order to the effect that dilatory motions were out of order on making a rule, and the Democratic side demanded time to debate it. Mr. Reed offered half an hour to each side. Mr. Randall objected to binding the Democrats to a special time, although no unnecessary delay was desired. After discussion Mr. Randall left it to the speaker to decide, and he, at the suggestion of Mr. Reed, said he would not cut off debate until each side had at least an hour for debate. Mr. Reed spoke in support of his point of order; and Mr. Randall against it. Mr. Masson spoke in favor, Mr. Carlisle against, Mr. Haskell in favor, Mr. Blackburn against, Mr. Robeson in favor, Messrs. Cox, Hooker and Melane against it. Several other Republicans were to speak, but after Mr. Carlisle's magnificent argument and Mr. Cox's overwhelming reply to Mr. Robeson they did not attempt to justify their position, but stolidly relied on the Speaker's partisanship and obedience to Mr. Robeson.

Mr. Melane spoke and Mr. Hazelton followed him in support of Reed's point, inveighing against ex-rebels and accusing the Democrats of striking on all occasions possible at the heart of the Government.

Mr. Reagan spoke against the Republican position.

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, supported Mr. Reed, hinting bitterly that fifty members held seats by the false affidavits of Governors of States. He made the strongest presentation of the Republican side yet heard.

Mr. Randall spoke a few minutes, quoting a decision of Speaker Keifer in this Congress directly antagonistic to Mr. Reed's point.

Speaker Keifer refused to let the Democrats close the debate although they were attacked, but let Mr. Reed finish with an insolent speech.

Speaker Keifer at 4:10 P. M. began reading his ready made ruling, and great attention was at first paid to this piece of Robeson's work. The galleries were crowded and the House full. It was vainly read because the Speaker was unfamiliar with Mr. Robeson's handwriting. After the first words were spoken it was received indifferently and contemptuously by the Democrats.

Mr. Randall said: From that ruling just announced I appeal to the House, whose office you are.

Mr. Reed: I move to lay that motion on the table.

After great confusion for a minute the roll began. The vote on the motion to lay the appeal on the table showed 150 yeas, no yeas. No Democrats voting. Three more than a quorum.

On the announcement of the vote Mr. Cox arose to a question of privilege, and, as part of his remarks had read a paper signed by one hundred Democrats protesting, after a preamble explaining the case, against the conduct of the majority and their Speaker as unjustifiable, arbitrary and revolutionary.

The Republicans fought against its being read, but Speaker Keifer after his colossal injustice allowed this small boon to the minority. There was a small sensation on the Republican side, but not uproar.

Mr. Cox asked that the protest be made part of the record. Mr. Kasson opposed it. Speaker Keifer allowed it to go into the record, and members who had not yet signed it were given leave to append their names this evening.

N. G. G.

A Solid Southern Democracy.

The Result of Republican Inquiry Into the Alleged Disaffection Among the Bourbons.

New York, May 29.—The *Times* prints fifty answers to the following questions addressed to one hundred editors of Democratic newspapers at County seats in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas:

1st. Is the policy of the Democratic party managers in harmony with the general sentiment of the people of your district? If that policy excites any dissatisfaction, is it chiefly directed against the principles or the persons sustained by the party leaders?

2d. How do your people regard the administration of President Arthur?

3d. Is there in your neighborhood any decided expression of opinion in regard to the tariff? If so, what is its extent and nature?

The *Times* summarizes the answers to the first question as follows: That the South is still solid in its affiliation with the Democratic party may be laid down as made absolutely certain by these observations. The masses still look to the Democracy as upholding their best interest, material and political. On all national issues the people are a unit. Perhaps one-fourth of the letters speak of dissatisfaction with the methods of the leaders but the writers

are careful to state that the people are in full harmony with party principles and will forget all local differences in defending them. Only in two responses to the first clause of the question is the answer made "not entirely so." Local issues in two or three States, legislation not entirely satisfactory to the whole of the party as, for example, the stock law in South Carolina and the prohibition law in North Carolina, have divided the party, but this division is in a State matter and would be lost sight of in consideration of national issues. They oppose the Republicans as seeking alliance with the colored man and putting him in power over them. They assert that the ignorance of that race units it for control and its supremacy would annihilate all hope of prosperity.

Of replies to the second question the *Times* says: In all the letters references to the hopes of the South from Garfield's administration seem like a wailing. The people, however, trusted that President Arthur would carry out the policy of his predecessor; but disappointment has followed, and more than half the letters speak of him as a narrow partisan seeking only the interests of his party—as one from whom nothing beneficial to the South can come. The appointments to office in the South as a rule are a great source of dissatisfaction and are regarded as showing that Arthur is not friendly disposed. From the three States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas only come expressions of praise, and these are almost entirely due to the Mississippi levee proclamation, and even these generally are mingled with words of distrust.

Answers to the third question show that with one or two exceptions little discussion of the tariff is reported among the people. Many writers say that the question is not understood among the masses; one that they have no conception of what 'tariff' means. The truth appears to be that they are too busy to take any interest in the matter, and, being chiefly agriculturalists, the subject naturally attracts much less attention than in other sections of the country. About thirty letters say that where there is any discussion at all the feeling is in favor of a tariff for revenue only and such incidental protection as would naturally follow.

A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY.

A Negro Ravisher Lynched in Fairfield County.

[Special Dispatch to the Sunday News.]

WINNEBRO, June 2.—One of the most heinous outrages ever committed in Fairfield County has been terribly averted.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 24th, an outrageous assault was committed upon the person of Mrs. Martha Rains, the wife of Mr. James A. Rains, near Blythebrook, in this county. The circumstances attending the assault have been detailed, and are briefly these: About sundown on Wednesday evening Mrs. Rains went to the spring near her house to get a bucket of water. After she had filled her bucket and was about returning to the house, Caleb Campbell, a colored man, approached her, threw his arms about her neck, and dashed her to the ground. Mrs. Rains resisted, cried for help, and after struggling on the ground for five or ten minutes, the negro left without accomplishing his villainous purpose, being frightened away by sounds of an approaching wagon.

As soon as the news of the assault was known in the community a number of persons were arrested and brought before Mrs. Rains for identification. When Caleb Campbell was brought before her he was instantly identified as the person committing the assault. He was taken before Trial Justice D. Hogan on last Monday, and after a preliminary examination was regularly committed to jail for trial at the next Court of Sessions for this county, which will be convened on next Monday.

The public were greatly incensed at the outrage and many threats of lynching were made.

In order to prevent a resort to popular violence Campbell was brought to Winnebros on the train on Monday night, in charge of a special constable, and safely lodged in jail. Last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, a party of about eighty men rode into Winnebros and going to the jail told the sheriff they had a prisoner for him. "Not suspecting that anything was wrong the sheriff opened the door when he was seized by several men and roughly thrown to the floor. On trying to summon help a saddle cloth was thrown over his head to prevent any outcry. In spite of the sheriff's protests and resistance his pockets were searched and the key secured to the door leading to the third story of the building where the cells are situated. A number of the men went up stairs and examined the cells asking at each cell who occupied it. They forced open the cell in which Campbell was confined. As soon as he was led out into the corridor a pair of iron handcuffs was promptly clasped around his wrists and he was taken out of jail into the street and mounted on a mule, in front of one of the vigilance committee.

A rope was placed around Campbell's neck, and with one end in the hands of men who rode on either side of the doomed man the right-riders left town in a gallop, riding at full speed down the Columbia road to a point about three miles below Winnebros. There the mule on which the prisoner was mounted was ridden under a large post oak tree, and the rope around his neck was thrown over a convenient limb and secured to a pine tree standing within a few feet. The mule was then led out and Caleb was left hanging between heaven and earth.

The men who did the work rode away quietly, and when the sheriff reached the place of execution, only a short time after the deed was done, there was nothing to be seen but Caleb Campbell's body slightly swaying in the cool night air, stone dead.

When the sheriff reached Campbell he found a small placard pinned to his clothing containing the following words: "Our mothers, wives and sisters shall be protected, even with our lives."

The friends of the victim made no demand for the body, which was buried in a county coffin just under the limb upon which he paid the penalty for his awful crime.

Campbell was a stout negro about twenty-two years old and bore a bad character, having once committed an outrage on a young negro woman and being suspected of a villainous assault on another white lady.

More conservative portion of the community regret the resort to popular violence, still no one doubts that Campbell fully

merited the justice which has been measured out to him. There is no doubt that he committed the assault on Mrs. Rains. The evidence against him was overwhelming and conclusive. To add to the enormity of his crime, when the assault was committed on Mrs. Rains she was about four months advanced in pregnancy. The terrible struggle with her assailant has resulted in a premature birth, and I understand this evening that the lady is in a critical condition. J. C. H.

The Chester and Camden Railroad.

The corporations of the Chester and Camden Railroad Company and their associates met this morning at the law office of Judge Mackey in Chester, and organized by electing Major Julius Mills President, and J. Lyles Glenn, Esq., as Secretary. After appointing a number of substantial citizens of Chester, Lancaster, Fairfield and Kershaw, to solicit subscriptions the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President. This is a live project, as the proposed road, only fifty miles in length, is on the shortest line to the sea, and will traverse a belt of country which yields seventy-five thousand bales of cotton.—*Chester Bulletin*.

In Cambria county, Pa., there are two springs only a few feet apart, one of which finds its way into the Atlantic ocean and the other into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mocking birds are great nuisances about the gardens. They do some pretty singing, but they charge too much for it. A half dozen of them can eat the strawberries from the vines as fast as they ripen.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the most reliable article in use for restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth.

It is asserted that the man who leaves dirty water in a wash basin gets a much shorter pair of wings than any of the other angels.

A full filling after meals, dyspepsia, heartburn, and general ill health relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

A Wisconsin girl-baby has six arms. We may therefore hope that in due season one young woman will be able to do up her back hair in less than three hours.

How the hearts of a crowd swell and throb with pitiless hatred against the man who coughs during the performance at a theatre, when they know he is too staid to invest twenty-five cents in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Permit No Substitution. Insist upon obtaining Florence Cologne. It is pre-eminently superior in permanence and rich delicacy of fragrance.

Have you Ever

Known any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic regulates these important organs, makes the blood rich and pure, and strengthens every part of the system. See other columns.

BROOM DRILL.

For the Benefit of the Ladies' Monumental Association.

THIS ENTERTAINMENT, novel and amusing, will be given at the Main Hall, on the evening of June 20th, at 8 o'clock.

AN ICE CREAM FESTIVAL AND PROMENADE CONCERT will add to the pleasures of the evening.

Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents; Children under 12 years 25 cents.

People from all sections of the County are earnestly invited to attend.

Office of School Commissioner, SUMTER COUNTY.

SUMTER, S. C., June 3, 1882.

A INSTITUTE for Colored Teachers will be held in the City of Columbia during the month of July, commencing on the 3d and ending on the 25th. Those who expect to attend will take me as early as possible. R. R. Fare will be two cents per mile.

W. F. RHAME, Sch. Com'r.

Master's Sale.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Edwin W. Moise, Assignee, Plaintiff, vs. Sarah P. Brogdon, Susan J. Gregg, wife of Samuel J. Gregg, and others, Defendants.—Foreclosure.

BY VIRTUE of a decretal order, made in the above stated case, dated May 25th, 1882, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, in July next (July 3d, 1882), before the Court House of said County, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following desirable premises, to wit:

"All that parcel or tract of land situated in Sumter County in said State containing one hundred and twenty and one-half acres of land and bounded North and East by land formerly owned by Genl. Thomas Sumter, West by land formerly owned by Burrell Fort, and South by land of James G. Spann."

Terms of sale—Cash. The purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

OTIGNARD RICHARDSON, Master.

June 6, 1882.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, NANCY EPPERSON, widow, made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of JAS. M. EPPERSON, dec'd, these are therefore to cite and summon all and singular the creditors and claimants of the said JAS. M. EPPERSON, dec'd, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter, on the 24th June, inst., after public sale, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1882. T. V. WALSH, Judge of Probate.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foot Cho's Balsam of Shark's Oil Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small WHITE SHARK, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as *Charchardon* Rondeth. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and MANY SO SEEMINGLY MIRACULOUS, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. It has become so universal that for OVER 300 YEARS NO DEAFNESS HAS EXISTED AMONG THE CHINESE PEOPLE. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 per bottle.

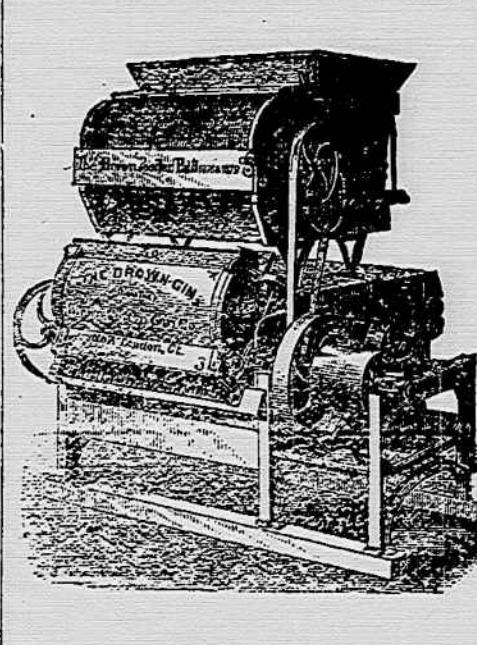
Hear What the Deaf Say! It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no uncertainty in my hearing and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"It is virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 De St. N. Y., and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like any other man, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of the *Register*.

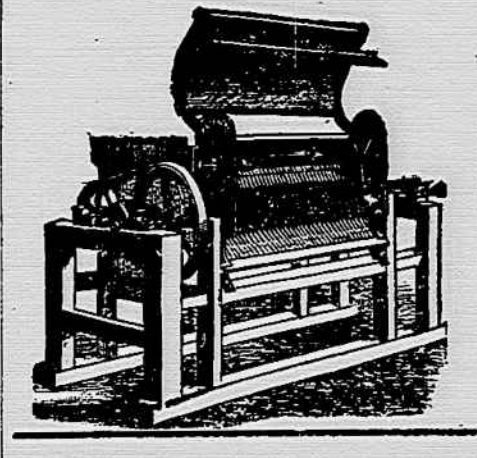
To avoid loss in the Mail, please send money by Registered Letter. Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY (Late Haylock & Co.) Sole Agents for America. 7 De St. N. Y. June 6

HART & COMPANY, HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE BROWN COTTON GIN.

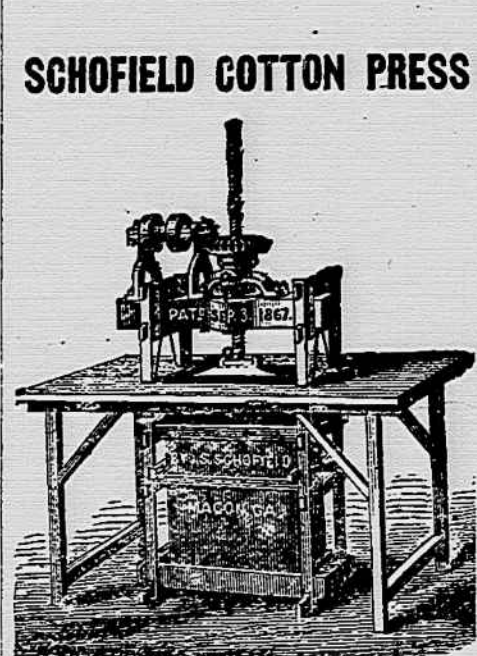


DAN'L PRATT COTTON GIN.



FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHOFIELD COTTON PRESS



FOR HORSE, HAND AND STEAM POWER.

L. T. GRANT'S PATENT FAN MILLS.



THOS. BRADFORD & CO. MILLS, WHEELER & MELICK COMPANY'S THRESHERS, CLEANERS AND SEPARATORS.

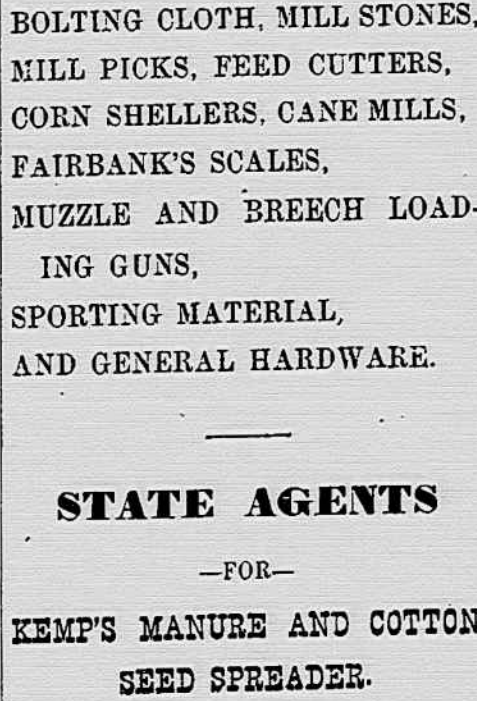
THE ITHACA HORSE RAKE, BALDWIN FEED CUTTERS, AMERICAN BARBED WIRE, BUFFALO STANDARD SCALES.

FOR SALE

GIN BRISTLES, BABBIT METAL, BOLTING CLOTH, MILL STONES, MILL PICKS, FEED CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, CANE MILLS, FAIRBANK'S SCALES, MUZZLE AND BREECH LOAD-ING GUNS, SPORTING MATERIAL, AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

STATE AGENTS

FOR KEMP'S MANURE AND COTTON SEED SPREADER.



A PULVERIZER AND CART COMBINED.

DISTRIBUTES IN DRILLS AND ROAD-CAST—EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

HART & CO., CHARLESTON, S. C.

TO PRINTERS. A WASHINGTON HAND PRESS, No. 5, capable of printing a 32-column paper, 26x40, is for sale at low rates, at this office. Correspondence is solicited. Address Watchman and Southern Pub. Co.

State of South Carolina, COUNTY OF SUMTER.

By T. V. Walsh, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, W. H. CUTTING, Clerk of the Court of C. P. and G. S., for said County in said State—has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of JOSIAH M. WILDER, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and summon all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said JOSIAH M. WILDER, dec'd, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Sumter on the 17th day of June, next, 40 days after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this eighth day of May, Anno Domini, 1882